

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1903.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2441

## FOR SENATE CHAMBER

Proposed to Take the Public Works Office.

## ALL IN A QUANDARY

Japanese Swimmer Ran Gauntlet of Federal Officers.

Governor Carter in installing Superintendent Holloway, as good as gave notice of eviction to the Public Works Department relatively to its main office. This is in the State banquet hall of former Iolani Palace, now the Capitol, the Superintendent of Public Works under the Organic Act having succeeded the Minister of the Interior under the Republic in its session.

It is in the Governor's mind to transform the place into a Senate chamber. The upper branch of the Legislature has under two regimes been without its own place of assembly. Under the Republic it dwelt in a tabernacle of paper-mache panels erected in the upper hallway of the Capitol. In the first Territorial legislative session the Senate shared the bungalow with the officers' club and commissary and adjutant's departments of the N. G. H. For the second Legislature the Secretary of the Territory gave up his office for a Senate chamber, having the old tabernacle erected in its former position for himself.

To have the Senate meet where the head office of the Superintendent of Public Works is now would be a double improvement. Besides conferring an element of dignity hitherto denied to that body from being homeless, the location of the Senate directly across the main hallway from the House of Representatives' chamber would be a mutual convenience to the two branches of the Legislature. They would be in closer touch with each other than hitherto, probably to the public advantage as well as their own. The office of the Superintendent of Public Works, which the Governor's idea may carry out, may either go into the basement of the Capitol, or with the offices of the Auditor, Superintendent of Schools, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster, or into the bungalow.

This is given that Oahu counties will rent accommodations in the Alexander Young building, as there does not appear to be room for the county establishment in any Territorial building.

## APPOINTMENTS PENDING IN THE PARTY'S HANDS

James W. Pratt will be Commissioner of Public Lands, although as yet his commission has not been issued. Governor Carter yesterday afternoon intimated that the question regarding the Land office was whether Mr. Boyd should not continue in it until the end of the year, if he were willing, and allow Mr. Pratt the same time satisfactorily to wind up the business of the Tax office. There is considerable urging from the outside to this course. Many lawsuits over assessments are as yet undecided and there will be final adjustments of books necessary at the end of this year to make way for the taking over of the taxation business Jan. 1, 1904.

Governor Carter, however, expresses himself as being strongly adverse to the proposition. He regards land matters now pending and the business of the department generally as of utmost importance, besides considering it highly desirable that Mr. Pratt should lose no time in obtaining a mastery of the details of public lands and their administration. As the Gov-

## JAP BABY WAS EXCESS BAGGAGE AND GOT LEFT

A short while ago before the China was ready to sail from the harbor for San Francisco a Japanese who was returning Japan from Hawaii with a Japanese woman made the latter carrying a three-month-old baby her arms. The Chinese crew of the steamer China were so much annoyed at the baby that they sent word to the steamer official that she must leave the ship. The attorney represented a demand that they be permitted to have the baby with them. The steamer official was told that a ticket was produced for the baby, he said the baby was not permitted to board the vessel.

"You are going to have a baby for the baby that's all," said he. "If that baby goes on ship there are only ten tickets to show for all three, the even man will get into all sorts of trouble in San Francisco. It won't do that."

The attorney and his charges went

## SOME IMPORTANT OFFICES ARE YET TO BE FILLED

Pratt for Lands in Suspense—Atkinson a Favorite for Secretary—Winston Is Discussed for President of Board of Health.

C. S. HOLLOWAY, to be Superintendent of Public Works, vice H. E. Cooper; resigned.

LORRIN ANDREWS, recommissioned as Attorney General.

ALATAU T. ATKINSON, recommissioned as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. H. FISHER, recommissioned as Auditor.

The foregoing are all of the appointments thus far made by Governor Carter, the commissions having been issued yesterday.

For Commissioner of Public Lands E. S. Boyd, designated the appointment of J. W. Pratt, present tax assessor, is in suspense. Governor Carter stated late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Pratt would not be appointed until he had talked the matter over with him, which he intended doing this morning.

"If I find that we can agree upon the affairs of the department, Mr. Pratt will be appointed," the Governor said.

The Customs representatives said that in no case were they called upon to hold a man, it being merely their duty to assist the Immigrant department. Furthermore, they claimed that it was the Immigrant department which counted the people on board and kept check on them, their duty being merely to see that no one brought dutiable articles ashore without paying Uncle Sam for the same.

Collector of Customs Stackable was on the dock, and he was told of the circumstance. It was his opinion that it was a matter affecting the Immigrant department. The Japanese gave his name as Ustiro, but he would give no account of himself. Stackable suggested that he return to Honolulu, where he had only just disappeared at this port after having concealed during the trip from Yokohama. He was therefore taken over to the detention camp and his case will be fully investigated by the Immigrant Department this morning.

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Governor Carter in the afternoon personally installed Mr. Holloway in charge of the Department of Public Works. The new Superintendent has not yet exercised any of his executive functions, bids for several public works remaining with unbroken seals at the close of office hours yesterday.

Referring to the opposition that had been offered to Mr. Holloway's appointment, the Governor stated the qualifications of that gentleman to be "an even temperament and a trained mind." Further stating his conviction that Mr. Holloway would take hold of the work in the right way, that he would be a servant of the people and not above them. He also hoped that whatever shortcomings Mr. Holloway might have, he would be willing to change them.

One such office is that of president of the Board of Health, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum, the position of which is now vacant. Dr. C. L. Atkinson, early among the other candidates for the office, H. C. Winston, a member of the Board and formerly its president pro tempore, is much discussed as a possible appointee to the position. As one of the callers on Governor Carter yesterday, Mr. Winston lent some color to his reported candidacy.

Another officer not yet recommended is W. E. Wall, surveyor. The native idea, as shown elsewhere, is to leave the old incumbent out and place S. M. Kanakau in his stead.

## CEMETERIES ARE BREEDING HOSTS OF MOSQUITOES

It turns out that the most prolific mosquito nurseries within city limits are the cemeteries.

Urns, flower-pots and the like filled with water are breeding innumerable insect pests. Yesterday Inspector Larnach visited some of the graveyards and found mosquito larvae there in all stages of development. He at once called on the cemetery officials and those he found in promised to help him eliminate the breeding spots. Mr. Dayton of the Nuuanu cemetery corporation will have his caretakers empty all water containers. Similar arrangements have been made at Makiki and Father Valentin has authorized them for the King street cemetery.

Inspector Larnach reports good progress with his work and hearty encouragement and co-operation all along the line. Mosquitoes, in most parts of the town are becoming visibly less.

## THERESA AND CAYPLESS FORM POLITICAL ALLIANCE

The Princess Theresa and Edgar Caypless, late Home Rule candidate for county attorney, have formed an offensive and defensive political alliance and promise to deliver over the islands to the Democratic party. The name of the new organization is to be the Home Rule Democratic Party, but the late Home Rule leaders, Kalaukaa, Kauai and the rest are still to be heard from. Mr. Caypless has a large following at the moment, but he is limited that the Democratic party was true to him.

Representatives of the Advertiser have now appeared at the gates and the editor has had a chance to see the Japanese about. There was some talk among the Japanese that the Advertiser had to be allowed to keep them. The Japanese was on the point of being converted when the father sprung another bolt to the steamer deck. The woman hesitated a moment and then turned to another Japanese whom was by deposited the baby in her arms and followed her lord and master.

"There are many reasons for this movement amongst which is that R. W. Moore and myself have fought the battles of the original native for six years. We have at all times found that the deadliest and most powerful enemies of the Hawaiian race have been of the foreign affiliation.

"We have been sought by two successive candidates for which Wilcox and I urged the former campaign now we, Mrs. W. A. Kinney, who are the only ones left, are only to the late H. W. Smith, who has done well for us.

## EVANS' FLEET TO MEET SOLACE HERE DEC. 15

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The United States supply ship Solace has been ordered to meet Rear Admiral Evans' fleet at Honolulu on December 15, with stores.

## COLOMBIA THREATENS PANAMA CANAL CO.

BOGOTA, Nov. 27.—Colombia has notified the Panama Canal company that it will not allow the transfer of the company's privileges to the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Gen. Reyes, the Colombian Peace Commissioner, has sailed for home. He left an emphatic protest at Washington against the action of the United States towards Panama.

PANAMA, Nov. 27.—The Junta in control of the Government will ratify the Hay-Vanilla treaty as soon as it is received.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27.—Thirteen provincial viceroys have offered 90,000 foreign-trained troops to assist the Peking government in resisting Russia.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Serious anti-Austrian demonstrations have occurred owing to the fact that Austria has forbidden Italians to enter the University of Innsbruck.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Lord Mayor Ritchie has been made a baronet in recognition of his entertainment for the King and Queen of Italy.

OGDEN, Utah, Nov. 27.—The completion of the Lucien Cut-off road was celebrated on Thanksgiving day.

SYDNEY, Nov. 27.—The Government has offered the Colonization Army a bonus for bringing in immigrants.

## LANTANA BERRY BLIGHTED THROUGHOUT HONOLULU

Spread of the lantana in Honolulu has been checked by the blight which Professor Koebel introduced from Mexico. Although there are still lantana plants to be seen in flower, the statement was made at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Agriculture that no berries are to be found in the entire city, or at least, berries which will produce seed.

Professor Perkins made the statement after answering a request for information as to Professor Koebel, who is now supposed to be in Alameda on his way back to Honolulu.

"There are no berries to be found on Pacific Heights now," said Mr. Perkins.

"The finest sight on the island is the lantana display on Round Top," commented W. M. Giffard, who was present.

"Two months ago Pacific Heights was the finest sight on the island in lantana flowers," replied Mr. Perkins. "Now you can't find a lantana berry within two miles of Honolulu."

## CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES MAY RESIGN POSITIONS

Two of the judges of the First Circuit court may shortly resign owing to the insufficient salaries which they receive. The statement was made yesterday afternoon at the quarterly meeting of the Bar Association that they had spoken of the possibility of their leaving the bench on this account.

The salary of each judge is \$3,000 per annum, or \$250 a month. Both judges felt that this was a small sum in proportion to the work required of them, especially in view of the fact that almost any lawyer with a reputation for legal ability can make a much larger sum in private practice.

Judge Stanley brought the matter before the meeting in a concise manner. It was his opinion that the Bar Association should make some move to have the salaries of the Circuit Judges increased. He thought the Bar Association and the public generally was satisfied with the present incumbents. He said that two of the judges had an idea of resigning on account of the present salary being insufficient. Some of the judges had been working day and night on civil and criminal matters.

Judge Stanley thought the time was opportune to make a request of Congress to increase the salaries of judges, because the appropriation bills are shortly to be presented and considered in Congress.

The judges voted by a unanimous vote, agreed to make the request on the basis of \$4,000 instead of \$3,000 per annum, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Judge Hartwell, W. O. Smith and W. A. Kinney, to formulate the petition.

# MITCHELL INTRODUCES HIS HAWAIIAN BILLS

A Large Number of Measures Embodying the Ideas Embraced in the Report of the Visiting Mitchell Commission to Hawaii.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Senator Mitchell yesterday introduced bills for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations contained in the Report of his Committee made last session, the bills having reference to matters in Hawaii. The first Bill proposes to amend Sections 34, 40, 66, 69, 72, 75, 77, 82 and 86 of the Organic Act providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, 1900.

The first amendment in section 34 is to make the eligible age of a Territorial Senator twenty-five years instead of thirty years as under existing law, and his residence in the Islands not less than one year instead of three years as under existing law.

The second amendment fixes the age limit for a member of the Territorial House of Representatives at twenty-one instead of twenty-five years as under existing law and his residence in the Islands not less than one year instead of three years as at present.

The next amendment, that of section 66, fixes the age limit for a Governor at thirty years instead of thirty-five years as under existing law, and provides that he shall be a citizen either of the Territory of Hawaii or of some state or other territory of the United States, instead of the eligibility being confined, as under existing law, to a citizen of the Islands.

The next amendment, that of section 69, provides that the Secretary may be eligible if a citizen either of the Territory of Hawaii or of some state or other territory of the United States, the present law confining the eligibility to a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii.

The next amendment, that of section 72 of the Organic Act, provides that the Territorial Treasurer shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the Territory of Hawaii in the sum of not less than two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) the same to be approved by the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such Treasurer. Under existing law there is no provision whatever compelling the treasurer to give bonds.

The next amendment, that of section 75, provides that the Superintendent of Public Works shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the Territory of Hawaii in the sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) the same to be approved by the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

The next amendment, that of section 77 of the Organic Act, provides that the Auditor and Deputy Auditor shall each, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the Territory of Hawaii in the sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such officer. Under existing law there is no provision whatever for either the Superintendent of Public Works, the Auditor or the Deputy Auditor giving bonds.

The next amendment, that of section 82 of the Organic Act, provides that to be eligible to the position of Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, a man shall be a citizen either of the Territory of Hawaii or some state or other territory of the United States instead of a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii only as under existing law. The amendment further provides that in case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court the same shall be filled by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, instead of by a selection from the bar by the remaining Justice or Justices of the Supreme Court, as under existing law. Section 9 of the Amendment provides that writs of error and appeals from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the manner and under the same regulations, and in the same cases as in judgments and decrees of the Supreme Courts of the territories of the United States in all cases where the amount involved exceeds five thousand dollars, whether a Federal question be involved or not, and the Supreme Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify or affirm any final judgment or decree of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii in all cases taken to that Court by writ of error or appeal, and section 86 of the Organic Act is by this amendment modified in accordance with its provisions. Section 10 of the proposed amendments provides that the salary of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii shall be eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$8,500) per annum instead of five thousand (\$5,000) as under existing law.

Mr. Mitchell also introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Honolulu and to appropriate one million dollars for such purchase. Also a bill to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) for the same.

He also introduced a proposed amendment to Bill H. R. making appropriations for Rivers and Harbors, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make a survey and estimate for the construction of a breakwater from the ocean along Blonde Reef to Cocoanut Island, and for the protection of the harbor of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary for such purpose and authorizing the Secretary of War to report at the next session of Congress; also authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to improve the entrance to the harbor of Honolulu by cutting an artificial channel in the coral sand to the depth of thirty feet and four hundred feet in width, in accordance with the estimate of the Engineer of the territory, and appropriating for the purpose two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

Mr. Mitchell also introduced a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill providing for the construction of a first class Light House upon the point of Makapuu, Island of Oahu, the same to carry a lens of the third order showing a fixed white light with red sectors, covering a safe distance from shore, appropriating

# BEAUTIFUL HAWAIIAN HALL OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

Hawaiian Hall, the latest addition to the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, was thrown open to the public yesterday afternoon. The doors were opened at 2 o'clock and at 4 o'clock Professor W. T. Brigham, Director, in a masterly framed address, dedicated the new hall to its noble purposes.

Invitation cards were issued by the Director and Trustees for the opening, which drew into the beautiful edifice a representative attendance, by actual count, of three hundred people. A great many failed to register in the visitor's book, hence the following list, even with the reporter's additions, is far from complete:

Judge Sanford B. Dole, J. O. Carter and Henry Holman, Trustees of the Museum; Chief Justice W. F. Frear, Justice and Mrs. C. A. Gabrath, Justice Antonio Perry, Miss Julia Perry, President and Mrs. A. F. Griffiths, Oahu College; Brother Bertram, principal, and Christian Brothers of St. Louis College faculty; Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith and Mrs. John C. L. Fitch, Stanford University; Mrs. J. P. Roberts, Palo Alto, Calif.; Mrs. C. H. Oakwood, D. C. A. Oakwood, San Diego, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Southrona, Miss Southrona, Manchester, England; Miss Marie F. Haenelius, Falmouth, Eng.; O. C. Talbot, Gibbon, Neb.; Mrs. J. McDonald, Laurie H. McDonald, San Francisco; Miss E. Lewis, China; Mrs. O. J. Bettis, Berkeley, Calif.; Mary H. Crainer, Maid Post, Denver, Colo.; Nelson G. Scott, Alameda, Calif.; Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, Olive B. Lindsay, Falmouth, Mass.; Senator C. H. Dickey, Harku, Maui; Lorin A. Thurston, W. M. Giffard, James L. Girvin, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Brown, Rev. Alex MacKintosh, Miss Marie R. Hoy Holt, Ida Efferis Cooke, Miss Louisa B. Brickwood, Catherine H. Phillips, T. Clive Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Howard, Mary D. Hendricks, Walter C. Weedon, Rev. John Usborne, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oat, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Ewart, Alice D. Ewart, Edith H. Ewart, Mrs. A. J. Jordan, Mrs. Laws, Rev. and Mrs. J. Lea Mingham, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Henry Dodge, C. C. Talbot, Judge Lyle A. Dickey, Frank S. Dodge, Rev. and Mrs. G. P. Emerson, Miss Kimball, Helen L. Hillebrand, Carrie P. Green, Rhoda H. Green, J. L. Hopwood, Miss O. A. Arnold, Mrs. E. J. Walker, H. J. Walker, Judge P. L. Weaver, Albert E. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Watson, Margaret H. Moessman, Almer Moessman, F. J. Lowrey, Mrs. J. S. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Blackman, Miss Holdsworth, Josie Eigner, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Kenake, Dr. and Mrs. T. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Guilick, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitney, Prof. and Mrs. Edgar Wood, Mr. Law, Mrs. J. C. Axtell, Julie E. Snow, Mrs. Mary D. Cook, Miss Bernice P. Cooke, Miss Isabella L. Brighten, Margaret Lashman, Mrs. Belle Farmer, Meyer Louis Meyer, Daniel Logan, Mrs. L. Ahlo, L. Ahlo, L. P. Tenney, Mrs. R. Jay Greene, J. S. Emerson, Rev. W. Thwing, Mrs. T. G. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Krause, Charlotte A. Medale, B. M. Jacobus, Agnes B. Alexander, Dr. Geo. W. Burgess, Flora Eliza Eittenhouse, Col. John H. Soper, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mrs. Annie J. Burgess, Miss Eugenia Thomas, Mrs. Mary H. Damon, A. M. Merrill, R. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Richards.

PROF. BRIGHAM'S ADDRESS.  
The director said in substance: In welcoming you here this afternoon, it has seemed good to Judge Dole, the president of the Board of Trustees, that I should take the opportunity afforded by this the only dedication this museum has ever had, to explain so far as I may in a few minutes how the institution is arranged and what it stands for. And first it stands as a monument of the generosity of that public spirited citizen of Honolulu, Charles Reed Bishop, while designed as a memorial of his excellent and accomplished wife, Bernice Pauahi.

The original building was intended to contain and preserve simply the Hawaiian kahili, feather robes, pictures and various keepsakes belonging to his wife who was heir to the Kamehamehas. With the exception of the feather work and kapa, the entire collection was contained in the room which now serves as a vestibule to the new Hawaiian Hall, this day opened to the public. Scientific arrangement was impossible; scientific study had to be conducted elsewhere than in the small building. But the generosity of Mr. Bishop and the wisdom of the Trustees removed one by one all obstacles until today we have this grand instrumentality for the study of the ethnology and natural history not only of these Islands but of the whole Pacific.

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSE.  
This museum is no longer merely an exhibition to amuse an idle hour, but it is or should be when perfected a means of collecting, preserving and studying the history of life in the Pacific, a region where the original native life is fast disappearing as you see it is on this group. In a very few years it will be impossible to gather the necessary material for any such study; indeed if the portion of this collection which was gathered half a century ago had not then been saved we should have little valuable knowledge of the ways and work of the Hawaiian people, and the same is true of every other group in this great ocean. The amusement of the people or even their instruction is not the chief object of such a museum as this, but we have carefully collected all these things and clustered about them all the facts we can obtain and then correlate these facts with others collected by workers in the same field until at last we may wrest from the unknown the secrets which today puzzle the wisest scientists, such as whence and when

did the Polynesians come into the waters of the great ocean. Was the relation of land to water always the same as now? Were the Hawaiians the first inhabitants of this group? Who carved the huge images of Easter Island? And many other problems of no light importance.

## THE PUBLIC INTERESTED.

It is waste of time to speculate on most of these questions until we have collected all the witnesses both living and dead that may be within our reach; That is why a museum like this is never completed, indeed is never finally arranged. If it ceases to grow it dies and its remains should be scattered to the four winds that is to enrich other living museums. That is why we are continually called upon to trust for funds to purchase this and that, and to organize expeditions to collect objects and information. It is in doing this our legitimate work we can also afford amusement and instruction to the public so much the better, but it should not be a one-sided arrangement as it has been in the past. No museum in the world is sufficiently endowed to permit all the work that its staff would like to do, or have done, and in return for the amusement or instruction afforded it seems right that the public should do more than criticize. Many of you have specimens that should be in this museum; they are of little use or value to you. Why not send them here where their intrinsic value is greatly increased by comparison with others of the same class? Many of you who have none of these things can easily add the work of the museum by subscribing for its publications, which may not be of especial interest to you, but the subscription helps to make them better, and the smallness of the edition will in no distant time make a set of considerable money value. Then there are some of you who might build a document to yourselves by furnishing funds for the two or three additional halls that are urgently needed to carry out the plan of building. At present the Papuan or Melanesian collections are exhibited in Polynesian Hall, but they should have a hall for themselves. The natural history collections are crowded and need more room, and most important of all the workrooms and storerooms now in detached buildings, small and inconvenient, should be housed in one large wing where the printing and all investigations could be conducted with economy of time and labor. If the Trustees spend much of the income in building there is less for exploration or purchase of material. Five dollars a year would secure all our publications as issued, \$40,000 would provide us with either of the two most needed wings.

## THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Now let me briefly tell you what we have done. We have separated the Hawaiian exhibit as the most important and extensive in our possession and placed the greater part of it in a hall where it is classified and arranged so that anyone can at once and what most interests him. The non-Hawaiian things are also placed by themselves, each group in separate alcoves. Then all these things that to the general visitor are simply curios become the objects of careful and patient study, they are photographed for publication in the printed results of such study and they are compared with similar objects in other museums or made by other peoples. For some eight years I did this work alone; now I have a staff of young men trained, hard-working, skilled and learned as you all may see by looking around at the results of their labors. The groups of Hawaiians presenting the work of former days, the model of the helau and of Kalanianaole, the fruits that are so true to nature, and the fish that have never been better exhibited in any museum all prove my statement. Are they not worthy of your approbation and your help? In many countries common carriers take free all specimens coming to a large museum, because they recognize the value in mere dollars and cents that such an institution is to a country, and the workers are freely carried over railroads and waterways. As we are so remote from other museums our publications become a very necessary means of communication, and today our exchanges go to most parts of the civilized world and this museum that has grown up in your midst for thirteen years almost unnoticed is today willingly accorded the first place in the class of local museums by all the museum authorities.

## MUSEUM WANTS.

We are insatiable in our wants, we must have every coral, every plant, every bird, every fish, indeed every natural or manufactured thing that will help in the study of this Pacific region. We are few in numbers and you must help us; some of the young men in the schools are now doing, and in return we will show you beauties of nature you never noticed before. In the gallery of Hawaiian Hall will gradually grow an aviary where you can see at a glance the life history of our Hawaiian birds, and in that same way we hope to treat other classes of the children of nature.

The handbook will help in finding things wanted, but I should feel obliged to apologize for the absence of many needed labels did I not know that there are already labels enough to occupy your attention in many visits, at least until our printer can complete the work. But I will spare your ears and leave you to the more pleasing exercise of your eyes.

## SEEING THE PLACE.

Before and after the noontime the visitors swarmed over the main floor of Hawaiian Hall and up into the two galleries above. The interior is at first sight the greatest delight, with its main floor of mortared masonry, its costly koa wood finish and glass cabinets and cases framed with the same material. Its lofty ceiling surmounting the galleries, its airy but substantial architec-

# GEN. MACARTHUR TALKS OF HAWAIIAN DEFENCES

Major-General MacArthur, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of California, accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur, arrived yesterday on the Kure, and registered at the Young Hotel. General MacArthur comes on a mission of importance, for in conjunction with the Army Board now here of which Col. Mackenzie is the chairman, his recommendations as to forts and fortifications required for the Islands will accompany those of the Board.

In an interview accorded to an Advertising man yesterday, General MacArthur stated that the defense of Pearl Harbor will be the first undertaken by the War Department. When the erection of the Naval Station begins it will be the duty of the Department to establish the necessary fortifications about it as a defensive measure.

General MacArthur stated that a fort would be built in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor, possibly on the upper lands, but as the General has not yet had an opportunity of going over the sites already proposed he was not prepared to say where it would be finally located.

"The defense of Pearl Harbor is the main feature for the Department to consider," said the General. "Whatever fortifications are necessary to protect the naval property at Pearl Harbor will be recommended by the Board. Then there will probably be a mobile force, to speak, which would be entirely apart from Pearl Harbor. The fortification could defend themselves in front, but the back yard would have to be guarded, and this would be done by the mobile force which could be swung about at will."

"Honolulu, speaking from a strategic standpoint, is not necessarily a point which needs defensive fortifications. An adversary could reduce the city, but the mobile force could prevent a foothold from being obtained there. At all events with Pearl Harbor safely defended, the reduction of Honolulu, although this would entail great loss to the community, would not shake the defense of Pearl Harbor."

"Do you consider it necessary to defend any of the other islands?" was asked.

"I do not think so," was the reply. "An adversary might capture the other islands, and yet it would not give him much of a foothold, as long as there, its grateful sidestreams of metal grillwork and polished koa and its ornate bronze columns supporting the galleries.

"Is not this magnificent?" "This is a place to show to tourists!" Exclamations like these were heard on every side. Professor Brigham was the constant recipient of congratulations in responding to which he always gave credit to "the boys" referring to the corps of his skilled assistants and said that without their hard work the showing of exhibits made would have been impossible. The faculty of the Museum is as follows:

William T. Brigham, Director; William H. Dell, Honorary Curator of Molokai; William A. Bryan, Curator of Birds; John F. G. Stokes, Curator of Pacific Biology; L. G. Blackman, Assistant and Acting Librarian; Dr. C. Montague Cooke, Jr., Assistant; John W. Thompson, Artist and Modeler; Alvin Seale, Collector; John J. Greene, Printer.

SOME EXHIBITS.  
Among the exhibits in Hawaiian Hall none attracted more attention yesterday than the figures of ancient Hawaiian life made from living models by Allen Hutchinson, the English sculptor, among his latest works in Honolulu. The kahuna, praying one to death, the poi-pounders, the tapa cloth makers, etc., are all startlingly realistic. There is a grass hut in the middle of the main floor, with part of the thatching removed, to show the construction. The models of Hawaiian fishes, with their wondrous coloring, are alone worth going far to see. Suspended high under the ceiling, clear of the galleries, is the model of a sperm whale 55 feet long, having one side open to show the skeleton structure which is real. Opposite, within the upper gallery, a great shark swims in the air. The collections of land and sea birds, stuffed, and Hawaiian fruits, modelled, are instructive as well as beautiful to contemplate. Within glass cabinets, upon the main floor near the entrance, are the regalia of royalty—the crown, scepter and sword of state of Kalakaua—and the thrones of state of the departed monarchs, also the uniforms of the last-named and last-reign king of Hawaii, including a general's and an admiral's martial trapping.

HALF NOT TOLD.  
It is to be remembered that the Hawaiian Hall just opened, though perhaps better than half of the whole Museum in size, does not contain a moiety of the treasures of the institution. Professor Brigham has prepared a handbook for visitors to the Museum, which, though only claiming to give a general description of the objects displayed, contains more than a hundred double-column pages. This work is of intense interest from the mere reading of it, besides being well illustrated, but is indispensable to the visitor who would grasp the significance of the institution—one that confers great benefit on Honolulu as much as anything else established. Referring to the opening of the first building and the entrance at the present date, the author says: "The material is gray stone, planned in the neighborhood, and the exterior woodwork is chiefly koa. The utility and hardness and durability and richness of the wood is remarkable. The interior is fireproof, and heavy sliding doors of copper packed with asbestos separate the principal departments, while the school buildings in the neighbor-

Pearl Harbor was retained. There are no harbors such as you have here and a naval base must have a station such as is proposed for Pearl Harbor. A fleet taking one of the other islands would be practically bottled up. The result in the end would show this to be a useless movement."

Col. Mackenzie interrupted to say that Hilo had practically the only harbor, but that the Hiloites desired a million-dollar breakwater. That being the case, the officers said, when a breakwater was built, fortifications there would not be amiss.

Col. Mackenzie spoke of Oahu as being protected from any attacks on the windward side by reason of the range of mountains running the entire length of the island. There were only a few gaps in the chain and these were easily defended. He stated that the guarding of the various gaps during the period of quarantine which have been maintained by Honolulu against other portions of the island, demonstrated how well this side of the island could be defended. The plains of Waialae offered the only opportunity for landing and making an advance upon the leeward side.

"Is it the purpose of the Board to recommend fortifying the Honolulu coast with fortifications?" was asked.

"That cannot be answered now. The recommendations when made public by the Department will show what action has been taken regarding this matter."

"Camp McKinley does not seem to be a good place for a camp. Yes, it will probably be abandoned, but of course not until the new fort has been established."

It is rumored that the Army Board will recommend that a four-company artillery post be established somewhere near Kaimuki, and that an infantry post be established with quarters for a complete infantry regiment.

General MacArthur, as commander of the Department of California, will inspect Camp McKinley, and will afterwards make a tour of Oahu, as well as the other islands, looking over the proposed strategic sites.

Gen. MacArthur went through Honolulu in 1886 in command of the third expedition to Manila. He remained in the Philippines for three years. His record in the field in the Philippines was an excellent one, especially when he was in full command of the forces.

He is not a West Pointer, but went to the front in the Civil War, and rose to command from the ranks.

On and after Friday next the Museum will be open Fridays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock winter and 10 to 5 summer. An official notice elsewhere gives further information for the guidance of intending visitors.

# COMMANDER NIBLACK MARRIED

Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., attached to the Honolulu Naval Station, was married at San Francisco yesterday to Miss Harrington. The event was one of the prominent society functions of San Francisco, as the bride is a member of the leading society circles there. Commander Niblack and bride will come to Honolulu after their honeymoon, the former to resume his duties at the station. Mrs. Niblack will be a charming addition to social circles of Honolulu. Commander Niblack entered the Naval Academy from Indiana September 22, 1876, and reached his present rank June 3, 1902. He was assigned to duty at the naval station during the present year.

Town Talk says: Commander Niblack, whose engagement with Mary Harrington has excited much interest in society, won his fiancee in a rather romantic way. He met her eight years ago in Washington, where she spent some months visiting relatives. They met at dinners and teas, but in a most formal way. Several months ago he was ordered to this coast, and among the people who entertained him was Mrs. Horace Blanchard Chase. She is famous for her delightful house-parties



**Hawaiian Gazette.**

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Manager.

FRIDAY : NOVEMBER 27.

**THE NEW EXPANSION.**

The Democrats propose to make a Presidential issue of Panama, alleging that the new republic is the fruit of a conspiracy of which the United States was the party of the first part. A similar charge it will be remembered was made about the revolution of 1880 in these Islands, but when Congress called for the papers in the case there was no proof found of any active participation by the United States in the events which led up to the deposition of the Queen. Machines were landed to protect property as they had been at Alexandria in 1882 and as they were the other day in San Domingo; but Congress was unable to do the same for the Hawaiian Islands upon whom as upon the Government behind them. We believe it will be the same way with Panama. At least we ask Congress to call for the papers in the case and if anything incriminating had been found the world would have heard from it before this. What will probably develop is that the people of Panama, exasperated at the unwillingness of the Colombian government to give them the canal upon which their prosperity depended, organised a revolution, apprising the United States envoy or consuls of their intent; whereupon the United States started its fleet that way and prepared to take full advantage of the crisis as soon as a lawful government could be formed which would give a canal treaty in return for recognition. So far it acted in strict accord with international law, and when it went further and prepared to protect the Panamanian public from Colombian assault it did so under the terms of old but still was treated with the Government of New Granada, the one which that of Colombia succeeded.

In law the position of the United States seems indisputable. But if we choose that the revolutionaries should pass directly into American hands it cannot be proved however that Americans assisted them in that course. Panama has the same when the canal treaty was under debate at Bogota. Said General Pedro del Cepeda, a Senator: "I warn you not to carry the far-fetched theory of oppression. Remember that the country is not to pass into all the arms that were used against it in the late rebellion." Panama took the revolutionary stand as soon as the defeat of the canal treaty became final. She struck the tree and the pear fell where she apparently wanted it to fall, into the lap of the United States.

Of course the Democrats are doing their best to discredit American good faith in the matter, but in doing so they merely discredit their own record as a party. If there was ever a party of imperialism, expansion ran to extremes, it is the Democratic party of the Ostend Manifesto against Cuba; the party of the Texas seizure, a case where all the Democratic charges against the Republicans in the Panama affair were realized on a vast scale; the party which invaded and practically conquered California before a declaration of war with Mexico. For fifty years, service to national expansion was the boast of the Democracy. How is it that expansion at Republican hands—the kind that is clean of fraud and conquest—has now become a crime?

It will be noticed that Parker delayed his congratulations to the new Governor until after he had found his efforts to defeat Carter's confirmation had failed.

The Board of Health, having a surplus under the six months' bill for the pay of inspectors did not hand it back to the Treasury but divided it among those officials. The amount was not large, which was wherewithal differed from the principle at stake. It has not seemed to occur to the Board that these are hard times and that the Treasury needs every dollar that belongs to it; incidentally that the possession of a surplus, under any circumstances, does not signify that the money ought to be given away. The Advertiser notes that the Board has raised the pay of inspectors from \$25 to \$30 per month. Men quite as competent and responsible hire out to the Rapid Transit Company for ten hours a day work at \$30 per month and there are always more applicants than jobs.

The formation of the new political firm of Wilcox & Caypless, Ltd., is announced elsewhere in this paper. Both partners have a wide experience in politics. Mrs. Wilcox having run the Home Rule party for three years and Mr. Caypless having been twice run over by it. The new firm will do business in politics exclusively, having taken a contract to organize the Home Rule Democratic party. Proposals for new contracts may be made in person or by letter. Terms reasonable. No agents.

**PANAMA STATISTICS.**

The commerce of Panama amounts to about three million dollars per annum, its population to about 300,000, and its area to 31,671 square miles, or nearly equal to that of the State of Indiana. These figures are supplied by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, and are the latest available data on commerce, population, and area. Those of commerce are from the reports of the United States consuls at Panama and Colon, which have just been revised, and not yet published; those of population are based upon the latest official estimate, which shows the population in 1890, and was based upon the census of 1871, while the figures of area are from accepted geographical authorities and are those of the State of the Department of Panama of the Colombian Republic. The principal ports are Panama, on the Pacific coast, and Colon, on the Atlantic side. And these ports are visited annually by more than one thousand vessels, which land over one million tons of merchandise and nearly 100,000 passengers, chiefly for transfer over the Panama Railway, forty-seven miles in length, connecting the Pacific port of Panama with the Atlantic port of Colon.

Colon, or Alpinwall, as it is sometimes called, has a population of about three thousand persons. The city of Panama has a population of about twenty-five thousand. It was founded in 1519, burned in 1671, and rebuilt in 1850, while Colon is of much more recent date, having been founded in 1856. The population, which, as already indicated, amounts in number to about 30,000, is composed of various elements—Spanish, Indian, Negro, and a limited number of persons from the European countries and the United States, especially those engaged in commerce and transportation and the operation of the Panama Railway. A considerable number of the population is composed of persons brought to the Isthmus as laborers for the construction of the canal, and of their descendants. Since the abolition of slavery in Jamaica a considerable number of blacks and mulattoes have settled on the Isthmus as small dealers and farmers, and in some villages on the Atlantic side they are said to be in the majority, and as a result the English language is much in use, especially on the Atlantic side. Some of the native population have retained their customs, speech, and physical type, especially those in the western part of the province, and claim to be descendants of the natives found in that section by the Spaniards when they discovered and conquered the country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—"It has been thought proper in an official report to refer to the army transport service as a most costly luxury," says C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the Army, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, which was issued today.

"As to its costliness, I submit actual figures and facts. I do not know in what respect the service can be looked upon as a luxury, unless reference is made to the excellence of the enlisted men's accommodations, it is to be presumed, to furnish our enlisted men with the class of accommodations now enjoyed in all the Army regiments, then I favor the continuance of that luxury."

"In my opinion, the transport service needs no defense whatever, and no excuse offered for it by the department charged with its operation. I, for one, do not claim that there is any imperious military necessity for its continuance, but I submit that the service is unquestionably a very valuable and economical military convenience."

The duties that have been performed through the transport service, with the relative costs of transportation by the Government, and, by contract, are shown in the report. Insular transport service for the year cost \$33,506 in the Philippine archipelago, while the cost of transporting the same numbers of passengers and animals and the same amount of freight and mail under the prevailing tariff rates of the Philippine steamship companies, the report says, would have been \$1,027,871.

During the year 31,350 passengers were carried by the transport service between the United States, the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands and Alaska.

Freight carried between the same points amounted to \$3,221 tons.

Remains of 32 officers, enlisted men and civilian employees were brought home, and there were transported between the States and the Philippines 37,661 pieces of baggage, 63,761 pounds of mail, \$3,916,000 in the United States currency and coin and six horses.

Recommendation is made that Honolulu be declared a regular port of call for all transports going to and returning from the Philippines. On account of the inability of the department to realize anywhere near the value of transports no longer needed for the service when offered for sale, it has been determined to lay up the ships in the harbors on the Atlantic coast and at San Francisco. These ships will be kept in condition to be put into service on short notice should any emergency arise requiring their use.

**NO INCONSISTENCY.**

"No, sub, I haven't drank anything intoxicating for nearly a year."

"Hold on there, major! You told me yesterday that you had just taken a couple of drinks with Colonel Bloodgood."

"So I did sub. But shoo! you don't mean to intimate that a couple of drinks are intoxicating? That would be ridiculous, sub—ridiculous!"

Sportman (wishing for fresh fields to conquer)—"I should like to try my hand at big game." Fair ignoramus. "Yes, I suppose you find it very hard to hit these little birds!"—Punish.

Among the beneficiaries of Federal witness fees disbursed by Marshal Hendry were the four deported contract laborers imported by Hayashida, who was sent to jail for three months on their account. They received \$200, which is better pay than they would have received in the same time if given leave to toll.

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## TWO TRIALS CUT SHORT

Jose Furtado vs. W. C. Ach and wife, covenant, was put on trial by the following jury before Judge De Bolt: E. R. Adams, H. Meek, E. E. Moosman, Isaac L. Cockett, John Kusana, Charles Butke, Isaac Adams, E. McCorriston, L. Livingston, Chas. E. Frazer, George Cypher and P. M. Lucas. E. A. Douthitt for plaintiff; W. C. Ach for defendant. After the trial had progressed a good way, the court granted a non-suit.

Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., vs. Hing Yip & Co., assumption, came on for trial before Judge De Bolt. Castle & Withington for plaintiff; Thayer & Hemmen for defendants. The following jury was accepted as drawn: George Cypher, Ben. Guerrero, Isaac Adams, P. M. Lucas, E. R. Adams, Chas. E. Frazer, E. H. P. Wolter, L. Livingston, H. Meek, E. E. Moosman, Jas. A. Auld and J. L. Cockett. The court directed a verdict for plaintiff for \$1284.54.

Judge Robinson is still hearing the trial by jury of Washington Mercantile Co., changed to Allen W. T. Bottomley, trustee, vs. Lam Tol. Another demurrer was sustained by Judge Robinson in the suit of Wimmerding-Lowee Co. vs. Lawrence H. Dee, the plaintiff being given five days in which to file an amended complaint.

### CRIMINAL DIVISION.

Before Judge Geer yesterday there was further argument of the habeas corpus case of Goto, represented by John W. Catcart. Deputy Attorney General Peters raised the question of jurisdiction, on which briefs were ordered to be filed, and the case was continued until 9 a. m. Monday.

The empaneling of a jury in the E. M. Jones double murder case will be resumed tomorrow morning. It is doubtful if a jury can be obtained in a week if at all this term.

### THE GLADE ESTATE.

William Potenbauer, M. T. Simonson and S. H. Derby, appraisers of the estate of Henry Frederick Glade, deceased in the Territory, have returned the valuation at \$180,000. This is sworn to as correct by J. B. Hackfeld, sole surviving executor of the will, before Hunya Tiedrich, U. S. consul at Bremen, Germany, on November 3, 1903. There are 1068 shares of Pioneer Mill Co. appraised at the par value of \$100 a share, and 500 shares preferred of H. Hackfeld & Co. at \$150 a share, or \$50 above par.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Bulletin Publishing Co. Ltd., by its attorney, Geo. A. Davis, yesterday filed a discontinuance of its libel suit against the Hawaiian Gazette Co. Ltd., which was allowed by Judge Robinson.

Judge De Bolt having decided to wait for confirmation, W. C. Ach for defendant withdrew the appeal in his case vs. H. H. Kauai from Judge Geer to the United States Court of Appeals.

C. E. Blawie requested that the board employ him in the work of re-planting the burned forest district in Hamakua. Action was postponed to await the arrival of Superintendent Hosmer.

### PLANT DISTRIBUTION.

C. J. Austin, superintendent at the government nursery, made a report on the free distribution of plants there. Since the opening a few weeks ago a total of 365 plants have been distributed to 119 persons. By island the distribution was: Oahu, 212; Maui, 26; Hawaii, 18; Maui, 50; and Molokai, 42.

The distribution is on the basis of not more than three and a half dozen plants to one person—wind-breaks, 24; ornamentals, 12; and fruit trees, 6.

There was some discussion over the distribution of the plants and it was again determined not to permit the gift of a large number of plants to a private individual. In the case of the Kamehameha schools, a semi-public institution, an exception is made. The McBryde Estate requested a couple of thousand plants but this was denied, and the general policy outlined was that the distribution should only be in small quantities, and any large attempt at reforesting private lands should not be made at public expense.

As a sort of compromise it was finally decided that the board lay in a large supply of desirable seeds to be furnished at cost, upon request. A. W. Carter was appointed a committee of one to make the collection.

There were present at the meeting yesterday: L. A. Thurston, president; C. S. Holloway, executive officer; W. M. Giffard and A. W. Carter, members; C. C. Perkins, entomologist; C. J. Austin, gardener, and E. C. Shorey, chemist, representing the Federal Experiment Station.

### HONORS TO PAYMASTER.

VALLEJO, November 16.—On the trip up from Honolulu to Mare Island the Navy Yard distiller ship Iris brought the body of the late Paymaster Rhodes, U. S. N., who died at the United States Naval Hospital in San Francisco as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

At the time of his death he was serving as paymaster at Mare Island.

He was born in New York City and educated at the Naval Academy. He was a member of the class of 1886.

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remove the effects of the kidney, pain in the back, and  
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sex, impotence, sterility, &c., & for all diseases  
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there has been too much tension to supply mercury,  
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## 10 Hawaiian Sugar Crops, 1894-1903

From September 30, 1893, to October 1, 1903

HAWAII	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Waiakea Mill Co.	6,416	5,028	6,410	8,239	7,763	9,191	9,226	10,800	8,700	9,954
Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co.	.....	105	661	260	932	967	843	985	1,503	.....
Hawaii Mill Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo Sugar Co.	8,468	5,514	7,216	6,744	8,890	6,880	7,844	10,214	9,255	13,108
Onomea Sugar Co.	9,400	5,907	10,013	10,432	8,804	8,404	7,181	8,722	11,880	12,472
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	6,709	4,097	6,502	7,474	6,914	7,350	6,207	7,173	6,627	6,000
Honomu Sugar Co.	3,534	2,895	3,844	5,181	4,962	4,968	5,328	4,401	5,935	6,384
Hakalau Plantation Co.	6,234	4,115	7,676	9,461	9,218	8,980	11,981	10,982	11,700	11,293
Lanapahoehoe Sugar Co.	.....	1,354	2,430	6,032	8,971	5,337	4,119	5,504	7,909	4,856
Ookala Sugar Plantation Co.	1,675	885	3,261	2,583	3,555	3,564	3,302	4,968	1,187	8,942
Kukaiau Plantation Co.	600	766	890	1,817	1,170	1,748	1,525	2,000	1,118	1,746
Kaneohe Mill Co.	310	800	890	1,818	1,170	1,732	1,520	2,000	1,118	1,746
Hamakua Mill Co.	3,311	3,583	7,880	9,950	4,188	6,081	6,078	7,808	2,105	6,950
Paauehu Sugar Plantation Co.	4,500	5,343	10,957	10,185	3,609	7,529	7,628	9,635	1,322	9,186
Honokaa Sugar Co.	2,567	2,905	6,774	10,018	6,198	9,111	8,117	9,963	3,089	8,587
R. M. Overend	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Sugar Mill.	2,220	2,981	5,885	6,700	3,327	4,850	4,774	4,948	2,517	6,059
Niihau Mill and Plantation	1,000	339	1,468	2,317	1,349	2,226	1,803	1,516	1,146	1,938
Halawa Plantation	1,039	687	1,198	1,406	800	1,049	1,571	1,357	1,860	.....
Kohala Sugar Co.	2,643	2,510	3,778	4,903	1,508	4,119	3,345	3,160	1,098	5,408
Puehuehu Plantation	303	881	1,256	1,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Mill Co.	803	937	1,230	994	1,068	1,688	2,235	2,003	463	3,380
Hawi Mill	1,470	1,804	2,775	1,828	877	1,222	2,277	2,271	1,373	5,583
Beecroft Plantation	765	363	1,043	1,485	426	609	632	325	.....	.....
Kona Sugar Co.	4,440	5,709	9,179	7,544	7,104	7,782	8,388	9,928	8,021	7,527
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.	4,440	1,888	6,880	8,553	4,795	11,318	9,001	10,956	11,998	18,886
L. C. Chong - Pahala	165	132	530	859	265	839	.....	146	307	366
Peakea Plantation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150	16,748	15,030
Olaa Sugar Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,460	3,368	560
Puna Sugar Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puako Plantation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	72,199	61,843	109,299	126,736	91,606	117,289	115,224	134,618	121,295	170,665
MAUI	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	1,912	976	1,787	2,047	2,250	1,931	1,890	1,992	1,427	1,622
Homes Plantation	868	1,119	1,378	882	1,411	2,026	2,114	1,450	1,748	.....
Hana Plantation Co.	2,596	2,492	2,771	2,850	2,141	3,175	3,406	2,774	2,700	4,922
Haiku Sugar Co.	3,581	3,688	4,986	5,400	4,648	4,865	5,612	5,488	4,284	6,397
Pala Plantation	5,456	4,880	5,606	6,876	5,801	6,268	6,795	7,216	4,446	7,356
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.	11,429	6,788	11,983	12,537	15,072	16,621	17,358	22,345	19,477	33,230
Waimee Sugar Co.	1,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wailuku Sugar Co.	1,762	4,900	5,655	6,461	6,725	7,412	7,976	7,902	5,934	7,490
Waikapu Sugar Co.	786	905	1,168	1,112	1,425	1,502	1,480	1,240	1,055	843
Olowalu Co.	937	905	1,168	1,112	1,425	1,502	1,480	1,240	1,055	843
Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.	2,558	1,987	3,818	3,912	5,560	10,589	10,316	6,568	9,960	16,530
Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,374	5,563	5,626
Maui Sugar Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	257	.....
	33,686	27,735	39,097	41,047	45,038	54,389	57,347	58,349	56,726	84,776
OAHU	1894	17,433	25,782	28,929	34,181	45,820	53,625	59,534	107,370	121,668
Kaimana Sugar Co.	3,502	4,050	5,507	4,651	4,563	5,420	5,254	5,364	5,762	8,012
Heiau Agricultural Co., Ltd.	1,680	1,472	1,915	2,167	2,191	2,309	1,507	631	.....	8,215
Laike Plantation	125	100	191	78	300	494	170	1,688	430	724
Kahuhi Plantation Co.	3,973	2,672	3,389	3,376	4,3					



